

NOTES ON SYNONYMY IN THE GENUS CERCERIS—I
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

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During the summer of 1940 the writer spent some time studying the types of the genus *Cerceris*¹ at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the American Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the United States National Museum and the University of Nebraska. As it will be some time before the writer will be in a position to publish a review of the genus², on which he is working, it was thought best to call attention to certain synonyms which became evident as a result of the above type studies.

CERCERIS MACROSTICTA Viereck and Cockerell

Cerceris macrosticta Viereck and Cockerell, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII:133 (1904), ♂. New Mexico. A. N. S. Philadelphia type 10381.

Cerceris ampla Banks, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., V:16 (1912), ♀, ♂. Fedor, Lee County, Texas (Birkman). M. C. Z. type 13769.

C. hebes Cameron (1890) appears to be very close to *C. macrosticta* V. and C., but the illustration of the hypopygium of the former does not agree with the hypopygium of the latter.

CERCERIS DESERTA Say

Cerceris deserta Say, Long's Exped., II, App., p. 344 (1924), ♂. North West Territory, Mo., Pa. Type lost.

Cerceris fulvipes Cresson, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., V:126 (1865), ♀. Dela. (Dr. Wilson); Ill. (Dr. Lewis). A. N. S. P. type 1941.1.

Cerceris fulvipediculata Schletterer, Zool. Jahrb. II:492 (1887). (Name preoccupied by *C. fulvipes* Eversmann, 1849, Russia).

In the absence of a type the author is accepting the species recognized as *C. deserta* by E. T. Cresson, Sr., as the correct form. For some time we have been inclined to believe *C. fulvipediculata* was the female of *C. deserta* because they are almost always taken at the same time and place. The color pattern is very similar. A mated pair taken by J. R. Malloch at Medicine

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² Additional material belonging to the genera *Cerceris* and *Eucerceris*, especially from the southwest and Mexico, will be most welcome for study.

Hat, Alberta, was recently received with material from the National Museum. The male was a typical *C. deserta* and the female a typical *C. fulvipediculata*.

CERCERIS MORATA Cresson

Cerceris morata Cresson, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., IV:230 (1872), ♀. Texas (Belfrage). A. N. S. P. type 1944.

Cerceris nasica Viereck and Cockerell, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII:132 (1904), ♀. New Mexico (F. H. Snow). A. N. S. P. type 10382.

Cerceris platyrhina Viereck¹ and Cockerell, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII:133 (1904), ♀. Fillmore Canon, Organ Mountains, N. M., August 29 (Cockerell). A. N. S. P. type 10384.

There are some slight differences in size, form and shade of color but these are all well within the range of variation common to species of this genus.

CERCERIS PROMINENS Banks

Cerceris prominens Banks, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., V:19 (1912), ♀, ♂. Falls Church, Va., Sept. and October. M. C. Z. type 13790.

Cerceris alaope Banks, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., V:22 (1912), ♂, ♀. Falls Church, Va., 5 June, on *Ceanothus*. M. C. Z. type 13784.

The male assigned to this species by Banks appears to be very close to those usually considered *clypeata* Dahlbom. If this male is the true male of *prominens* Banks it cannot be satisfactorily separated from males of the former species by the author without more careful study.

CERCERIS CONVERGENS Viereck and Cockerell

Cerceris convergens Viereck and Cockerell, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII:136 (1904), ♀. Alamogordo, N. M., May 13, 1902 (Viereck). A. N. S. P. type 10376.

Cerceris rinconis Viereck and Cockerell, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII:137 (1904), ♀. Rincon, N. M., July 5, at flowers of *Chilopsis saligna*. A. N. S. P. type 10386.

Cerceris pudorosa Mickel, Univ. Neb. Studies, XVII:338 (1917), ♀, ♂. Auburn, California, September 20, 1916 (L. Bruner). Types at Univ. Neb.

After having studied a large series of this species from many parts of the west the author is convinced these are all the same.

CERCERIS SERRIPES (Fabricius)

Vespa serripes Fabricius, Species Insectorum, I:464 (1781), ♂. America borealis. Type in British Museum.

Cerceris bicornuta Guérin, Iconogr. règn. anim., VII:443 (1845), No. 3, ♀. New Orleans. Type in British Museum.

Cerceris dufourii Guérin, Iconogr. règn. anim., VII:443 (1845), No. 4, ♂. New Orleans, Louisiana. Type probably in British Museum.

Cerceris venator Cresson, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., V:116 (1865), ♂. New York (Angus); New Jersey, Pennsylvania (Cresson); Illinois (Dr. Lewis); Kansas (Dr. Wilson); Louisiana (Kennicott). A. N. S. P. type 1937.1.

Cerceris bicornuta Cresson, Rept. geogr. and geol. Explor. and Survey, w. 100th meridian, V:717 (1875).

Cerceris serripes Bequaert, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., XXIII:62 (1928), No. 43.

Credit for calling attention to the above synonymy should go to Cresson (1875) and Bequaert (1928). It was thought best, however, to bring this all together in one place at this time.

CERCERIS CLYPEATA Dahlbom

Cerceris clypeata Dahlbom, Hymen. Eur., I:221 and 500 (1845), ♂, ♀. America. Types in Zoological Institutionen, Lund, Sweden.

During the year 1931 the author had some correspondence with Dr. N. A. Kemner, Entomologist with the above Zoological Institutionen, for the purpose of verifying his determinations of *C. clypeata* Dahlbom. From Dr. Kemner's letters it would appear that this well-known species may be incorrectly named. Under date of February 12, 1931, Dr. Kemner wrote:

" * * * we have the types of *Cerceris clypeata* Dahlbom here in the Museum. We have two good specimens from South Carolina and if you send us specimens of your collection we will compare them with the types."

A series of specimens representing *C. clypeata* Dahlbom as recognized by American workers was sent to Sweden for comparison. Under date of June 8, 1931, Dr. Kemner replied:

"I have now compared your specimens of *Cerceris clypeata* Dahlbom with the types in the Dahlbom collection here, and have found that they are different species. The clypeal margin and the hair lobes in the male are quite different and also the clypeal process of the female."

Recognizing the confusion that would result if it became necessary to change the name of such a well-known species, the author felt it would first be desirable to secure more specific information. An additional shipment of specimens was sent for

comparison. From that date on, the author has been unable to get a reply from Dr. Kemner or to have the loaned specimens returned. It is the hope of the author that circumstances sometime will make it possible for some worker to clear up the question relative to *Cerceris clypeata* Dahlbom. However, until more positive information on the identification of the true species is at hand, the writer will continue to accept the name *C. clypeata* Dahlbom for the species commonly so recognized.

A NEW APTEROUS ARADID FROM AUSTRALIA (Hemiptera)

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In a recent number of this Journal (Vol. XVII, p. 179, 1941), Dr. R. L. Usinger erected the genus *Chelonoderus* for *stylatus*, new species, from Australia. The present paper contains the description of a second member of this genus from Australia.

Chelonoderus hackeri Drake, new species

Apterous, large, elongate-obovate, broadly truncate behind (female), tumescent areas rather densely covered with thick, short, brownish, tomentose hairs, bottoms of depressions or pits largely smooth and without vestiture, also parts of some of the tumid areas. Head long, very broad through eyes, there the width and length subequal, strongly narrowed behind eyes, the median longitudinal portion rather broad, raised, tumid and convex; eyes exerted, ovate in outline, the stalk obliquely raised, produced behind hind margin of eyes for about one-half the longitudinal diameter of an eye, there tubercular-like and the hind margin sharply narrowed inwardly to main stalk; juga broad, strongly produced anteriorly, their tips turned inwardly and contiguous, thus forming a small notch at apex and enclosing a small open space in front of tylus; antenniferous tubercles very thick, long, divergent, bluntly rounded at apices, not quite reaching middle of first antennal segment. Antennae subequal to head in length, brownish black, sparsely clothed with short, thick, inconspicuous, appressed hairs; segment I slightly curved outwardly, strongly thickened on distal half; IV pyriform, the tip brown and rather densely clothed with long, fine, straight, golden hairs; proportions: I, 26; II, 14; III, 19; IV, 16. Rostrum brownish, nearly reaching apex of sulcus (base of head). Bucculae thick, blackish, swollen apically.

Pronotum broadly depressed in the middle anteriorly, with a